United States Customs and Border Protection



U.S. Customs and Border Protection Aviation Enforcement Agents prepare to descend from a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter using their fast rope training skills. Photographer: (b)(6)(0)(7)(C)

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for securing America's borders to protect the United States against terrorist threats and prevent the illegal entry of inadmissible persons and contraband, while facilitating lawful travel, trade, and immigration.



A U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol Agent departs from the patrolling boat to take a better look in the brush while patrolling the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) river area in South Texas. Photographer:

Originally established by Congress in 1789, the forbearers of today's CBP were charged with administering customs tariffs and collecting duties as a component of the Department of the Treasury. Today, CBP is one of the world's largest law enforcement organizations with more than 60,000 employees who are responsible for enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations at and between the nation's ports of entry. As the world's first full-service border entity, CBP takes a

comprehensive approach to border management and control, combining customs, immigration, border security, and agricultural protection into one coordinated and supportive activity.

The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, enacted in February 2016, represented a major milestone for CBP as the agency's first authorization since its creation within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2003.

CBP's four operational organizations consist of: U.S. Border Patrol, Office of Field Operations, Air and Marine Operations, and Office of Trade.

• *U.S. Border Patrol*: The Border Patrol is the uniformed law enforcement arm of CBP responsible for securing U.S. borders between ports of entry. Originally established in 1924 in response to increasing illegal immigration, the Border Patrol's mission remains essentially unchanged: to detect and prevent the illegal entry and smuggling of aliens and contraband into the United States, including terrorists and the weapons of terrorism, while facilitating lawful trade and travel. The Border Patrol's workforce of over 19,000 agents



A U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol Agent inspects under a vehicle that had been selected for secondary inspection. Photographer: 6(6)(7)(6)

is responsible for securing and managing over 6,000 miles of Mexican and Canadian international border and nearly 2,000 miles of coastal waters surrounding the Florida Peninsula and the island of Puerto Rico.

• Office of Field Operations (OFO):
The largest uniformed law
enforcement component in CBP with
over 28,000 employees, OFO is
responsible for border security —
including antiterrorism, immigration,
anti-smuggling, trade compliance, and
agriculture protection — while
simultaneously facilitating through
our ports of entry, the lawful trade and

travel critical to our Nation's economy. OFO operates 20 major field offices, 328 ports of entry, 10



A U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer processes passengers arriving to the United States. Photographer: (b)(6)(b)(7)(C)

Centers of Excellence and Expertise focused on product groupings, and 70 international locations in over 40 countries around the world.

• Air and Marine Operations (AMO): AMO is a federal law enforcement organization within CBP dedicated to serving and protecting the American people through advanced aeronautical and maritime capabilities; AMO executes its mission with 1,200 federal agents, 243 aircraft, and approximately 300 marine vessels operating throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. AMO interdicts unlawful people and cargo approaching U.S. borders, investigates criminal networks, and provides domain awareness in the air and maritime



A U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Operations Midnight Express crew conducts open water training with law enforcement partners. Photo provided by: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

environments, and responds to contingencies, and national taskings.

Office of Trade (OT): OT is the operational office responsible for ensuring compliance with U.S. trade laws and regulations, strong enforcement when compliance does not occur, trade policy development, collaboration with our Partner Government Agencies, modernization and automation of trade processes, facilitation of processes with our most trusted trade partners, and regulatory development. The office is comprised of nearly 900 employees, representing multiple professional trade disciplines.



A U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer inspects a shipment suspected to be in violation of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Photo provided by: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Average CBP Day

Processed:

- 1,048,632 passengers and pedestrians
 - o 308,234 incoming international air passengers and crew
 - o 54,236 passengers and crew on arriving ship/boat
 - o 686,162 incoming land travelers

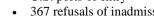
- 72,179 truck, rail, and sea containers
- \$6.7 billion in trade from 765,222 consignees
- 90,136 entries of merchandise at our ports of entry
- 282,252 incoming privately owned vehicles

Collected:

• \$126 million in fees, duties, and taxes

Conducted:

- 924 apprehensions between U.S. ports of entry
- 23 arrests of wanted criminals at U.S. ports of entry
- 367 refusals of inadmissible persons at U.S. ports of entry





• 470 pests at U.S. ports of entry and 4,548 materials for quarantine: plant, meat, animal byproduct, and soil

Seized:

- 9,435 pounds of drugs
- \$356,396 in undeclared or illicit currency
- \$3.7 million worth of products with Intellectual Property Rights violations
- 128 commercial shipments

Identified:

600 individuals with suspected national security concerns

Intercepted:

• 26 fraudulent documents

Deployed:

• More than 807 canine teams and 379 horse patrols

Flew:

225 hours enforcement missions over the United States

Underway (float):

80 float hours-enforcement missions in the United States

Conducted operations at:



A U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer clears a truck at a port of entry after conducting an inspection in Seattle, Washington. Photographer: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)



A U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agriculture Specialist inspects a shipment of green chiles for pests and disease at the Columbus port of entry in New Mexico. Photo by: (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

- 47 countries with more than 800 CBP employees working internationally
- 328 ports of entry
- 136 Border Patrol stations and 6 substations within 20 sectors, with 35 permanent checkpoints
- Tactical Infrastructure to include 654 miles of primary pedestrian and vehicle fencing



• 14 Air and Marine branches, 5 National Security Operations, and 1 Air and Marine Operations Center

(Based on FY 2015 Data)

Missions

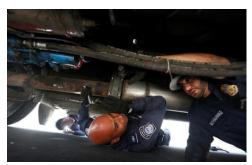
U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Operations utilize the DHC-8 Maritime Patrol Aircraft to detect and monitor maritime targets of interest flying over waters in the Florida Keys. Photographer: [5][6][6][7][6]

Border Security/Anti-

Terrorism: CBP secures and safeguards the border against the illegal entry of aliens, contraband goods, illicit drugs, terrorists and instruments of terror.

Border Management: CBP enforces the laws of the United States while fostering economic security by facilitating and managing lawful trade and travel through U.S. ports of entry.

Air and Maritime Domain Awareness: Provide support to CBP's anti-terrorism and law enforcement mission, as well as other DHS and interagency partners, through the detection, tracking, interception, and apprehension of unauthorized vessels, aircraft, vehicles, and people.



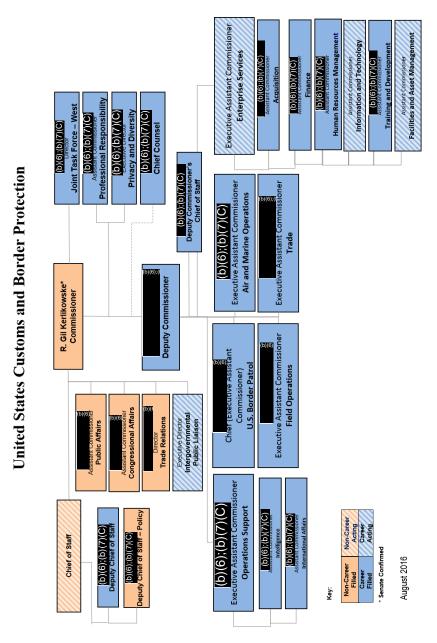
U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers inspect underneath a tractor trailer at the Otay Mesa, California, port of entry on June 23, 2016. Photographer: (b)(6)(b)(7)(C)

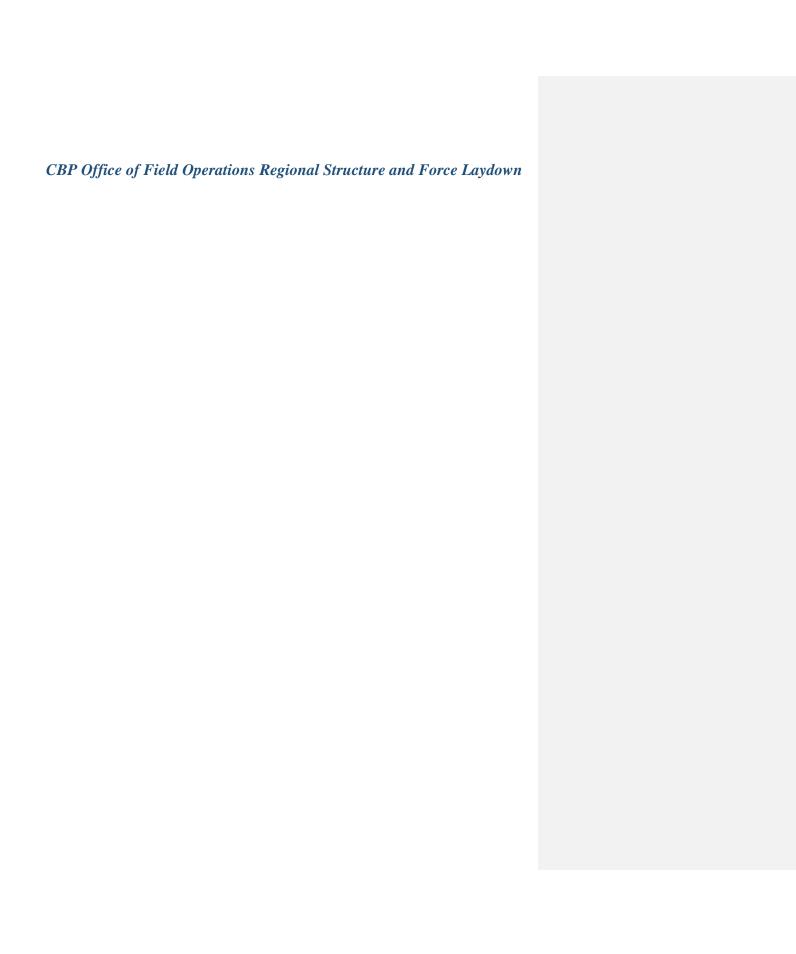


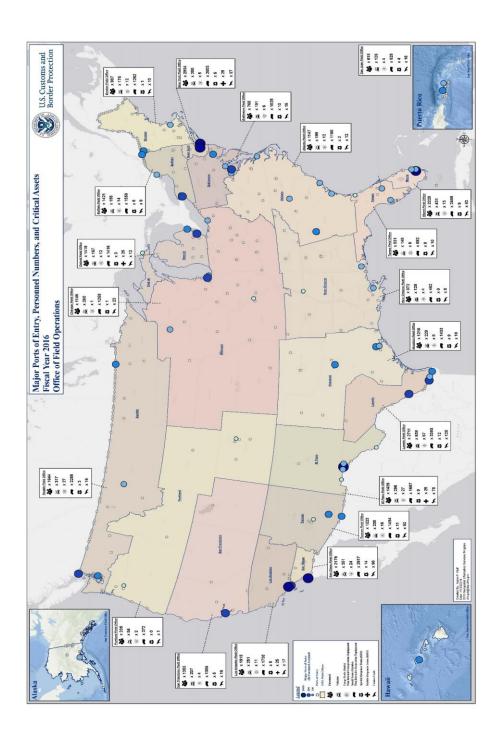
The Air and Marine Operation Center is a multi-mission, multidomain awareness international law enforcement operations center. Photo provided by U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Commented [LA(1]: BPFTI PMO would like to add this bullet on Tactical Infrastructure, particularly as this relates to fencing.

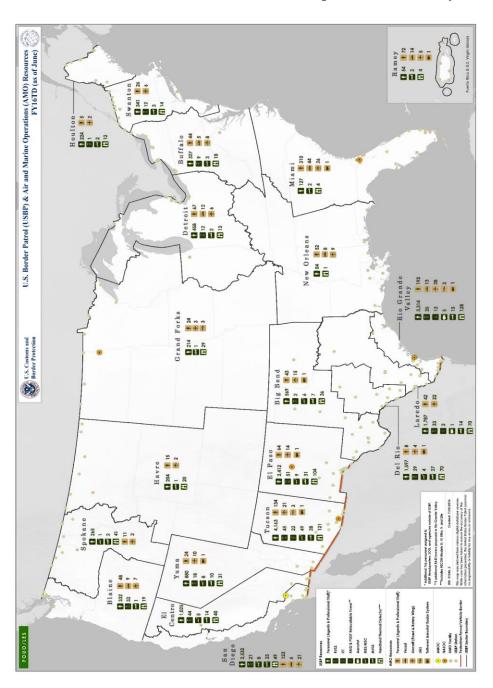
Organization Chart



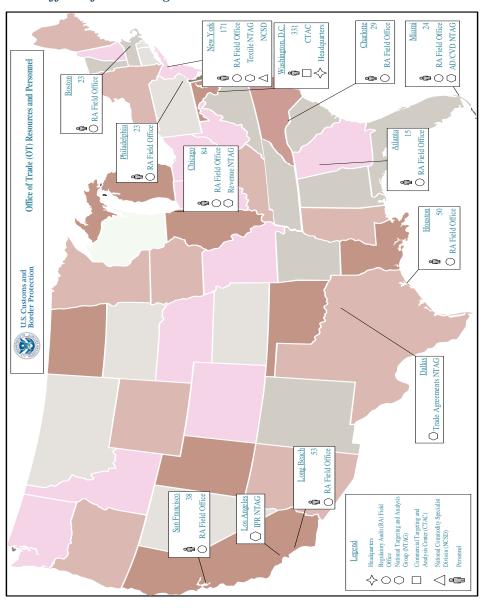




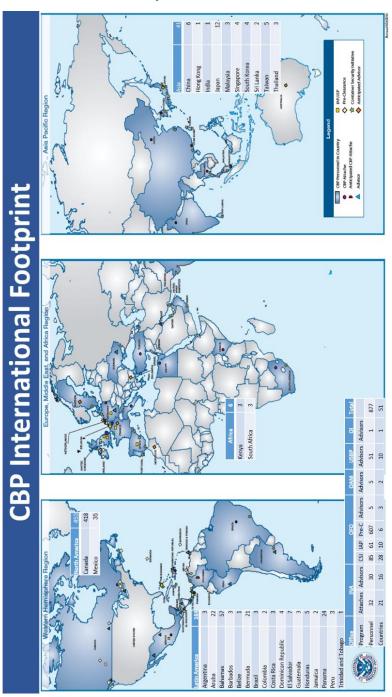
CBP U.S. Border Patrol and Air and Marine Operations Force Laydown



CBP Office of Trade Regional Structure



CBP International Force Laydown



CBP Operational Assets

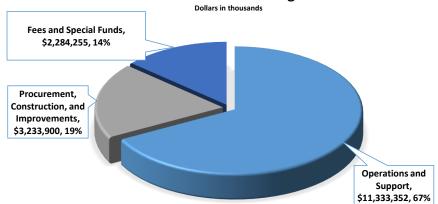
Operational Asset Type	Qty	Example of assets included in this type
Aircraft, Fixed-Wing	101	Cessna C-550 Citation, Lockheed P-3, and Bombardier DHC-8
Aircraft, Rotary-Wing	142	AS350 A-Star and UH-60 Black Hawk
Unmanned Aircraft Systems	9	General Atomics MQ-9 Predator B and its maritime variant, the Guardian
Vessels	300	Interceptor and Riverine Class SAFE Boats
Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS)	8	
Motor Vehicles	24,371	Includes Law Enforcement and Non-law enforcement Vehicles
Snowmobiles	218	
All-Terrain Vehicles	2,513	
Small Utility Vehicles	294	K-9 Trailers, Tractors, and Other Miscellaneous Vehicles



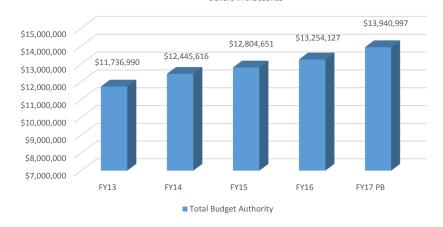
Budget

CBP - Total Budget Authority			
FY 2016 Enacted FY 2017 President's Budget +/-			
\$13,254,127,000	\$13,940,997,000	\$687,870,000	

FY17 President's Budget



Customs and Border Protection - 5-year Funding Trend Dollars in thousands



Workforce

Authorized*	Onboard*	Vacancies
63,027	59,309	3,998/6.65%

^{*} FY 2016. Does not include reimbursable, working capital, or revolving account employees.



CBP Workforce Chart data as of 5/14/16

CBP (Totals)
FTE Authorizad: 63,027
FTE Funded: 60,144
FTP Ohobard – P (current): 10
FTP Ohobard – O (current): 59,299
Vacancy – P (current): 2
Vacancy – C (current): 39,89
Vacancy – C (current): 39,88
Vacancy – C (projected): 2,877
Current Vacancy rate: 6,55%
Projected Vacancy rate: 4,78%

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OPERATIONS SUPPORT (*PROJECTED) FTE Authorized: 959
FTE Funded: 836
FTP Onboard – C: 782
Vacancy – C (current): 127
Vacancy – C (projected): 59
Current Vacancy Rate: 15.19%
Projected Vacancy Rate: 7.06%

US BORDER PATROL (*PROJECTED) FTE Authorized: 22,616 FTE Funded: 21,210 FTP Onboard – C: 21,451 Vacancy – C (current): 1,256 Vacancy – C (projected): 1,484 Current Vacancy Rate: 5.92% Projected Vacancy Rate: 7.00%

OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS FTE Authorized: 30,612 FTE Funded: 30,667 FTP Onboard – C (current): 29,226 Vacancy – C (current): 1,740 Vacancy – C (projected): 914 Current Vacancy Rate: 3.79% Projected Vacancy Rate: 3.04%

OFFICE OF AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

FTE Authorized: 1,816 FTE Funded: 1,705 FTP Onboard – C (current): 1,651 Vacancy – C (current): 186 Vacancy – C (projected): 120 Current Vacancy Rate: 10.91% Projected Vacancy Rate: 7.04%

OFFICE OF TRADE

FTE Authorized: 925 FTE Funded: 869 FTP Onboard – C (current): 837 Vacancy – C (current): 99 Vacancy – C (projected): 33 Current Vacancy Rate: 11.39% Projected Vacancy Rate: 3.80%

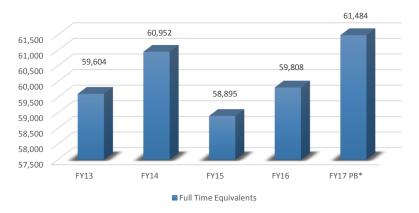
*Note: Totals for Operations Support, Enterprise Services and US Border Patrol are estimates based upon CBP's realignment and are subject to change.

All figures are for FY16. Vacancy rates are calculated using current funded positions as the denominator. P= Political C= Career

ENTERPRISE SERVICES (*PROJECTED)

FTE Authorized: 4,795 FTE Funded: 4,246 FTP Onboard – C: 4,141 Vacancy – C (current): 402 Vacancy – C (projected): 189 Current Vacancy Rate: 9.47% Projected Vacancy Rate: 4.45%

Customs and Border Protection - 5-year Workforce Trend



* The FY15 FTE reduction represents the impact of additional costs associated with standardizing CBP Officer and BP Agent journeymen to GS12 and a revised method of calculating user fees which translated to reduced total FTEs.

Strategic Priorities

- Strengthening the Public Trust through a Culture of Integrity and Transparency Maintaining the trust of the American people is critical to carrying out CBP's mission. As the Nation's largest law enforcement organization, CBP must be transparent with the public on critical issues such as use of force. Therefore, CBP will continue, as appropriate, to release information about total uses of force as well as the specific uses of force reviewed by the National Use of Force Review Board. CBP will continue to vigorously investigate allegations of misconduct against our employees and use proactive strategies to ensure the integrity of our workforce. These efforts and others will be informed by the work of the CBP Integrity Advisory Panel (IAP) a subcommittee of the Homeland Security Advisory Committee (HSAC). Requested by CBP, the IAP, made up of experts from Federal, state, and local law enforcement, developed a number of recommendations on integrity, use of force, investigations, camera technology, and public engagement.
- Strengthening CBP's Counter-Network Capabilities The United States continues to face a diverse array of traditional and asymmetric threats to the security of our Nation. More than ever, our adversaries are sustained by interconnected networks intent on destroying or exploiting American interests. The evolution of these threats demands a well-informed, highly agile, and integrated community of partners and stakeholders to inform and enhance operational activities. CBP at the center of the international trade and travel lifecycles occupies a unique position to illuminate insights about these networks. CBP is intent on maximizing the use of information and intelligence products to analyze risk, prioritize threats, and counter evolving trends. CBP will enable interagency actions against these illicit networks

through collaboration and integration, utilizing risk-based prioritization of threats, being intelligence-driven, and identifying vulnerabilities. In addition, CBP will continue expanding key partnerships with Federal, state, international, and local agencies — developing a comprehensive counter-terrorism policy document to synchronize efforts with partners to direct targeting efforts and to guide personnel.



A U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer provides training to an enrollee with the use of a Global Entry kiosk located at the Ronald Reagan building in Washington, D.C. Photographer: [0] [6] [0] [7] [6]

• CBP Global Engagement – Travel through U.S. ports of entry continues to increase and CBP expects this trend to continue. Through global partnerships, CBP addresses threats to U.S. safety, security, and prosperity at the earliest point possible, while also facilitating the international trade and travel that is critical to health and competitiveness of the U.S. economy. CBP continues to expand preclearance and place U.S. law

enforcement professionals at foreign last points of departure to identify and address potential security and terrorism threats before they reach the United States. CBP will also continue to promote global border security through law enforcement training, capacity building, and technical assistance programs with global partners.

Improve Process & Procedures for Hiring Law Enforcement Officers – CBP's success depends on our ability to recruit, train, and retain exceptional people. CBP is developing staffing plans and executing the actions required to complete the hiring surge of CBP Officers and achieve the staffing floors set by Congress for Border Patrol Agents, while promoting an increase in the number of female agents and officers. CBP will leverage direct hiring authority and incentives to attract qualified candidates for certain hard-to-fill positions. Additionally, CBP is executing its recruiting and outreach strategy including participating in a wide range of recruitment events, developing marketing and advertising plans, and coordinating with operational program office local area recruiters. CBP is expanding recruitment capabilities by increasing our outreach to and recruitment of transitioning service members; this includes collaboration with the Department of Defense to work directly with six military bases with the highest average number of transitioning service members.



A U.S. Customs and Border Protection U.S. Border Patrol Agent patrols the border on horseback in the rough South Texas terrain. Photographer:

• Implement the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act – Globalization and accelerated growth in trade require CBP to reorganize resources to more effectively detect, disrupt, and deter illegal trade activity while facilitating legal commerce. This effort includes maturing the Centers of Excellence and Expertise, integrating trade targeting and the counter-network strategy for trade; in addition to pursuing legislative proposals to increase CBP's enforcement authority on steel imports and other goods subject to antidumping and countervailing duty orders. CBP also utilizes technology and improved business processes to automate revenue collection, trade processes, passenger operations, and passport control. As we continue pilot testing emerging biometric technologies in existing operational environments and to further



U.S. Customs and Border Protection provides assistance to unaccompanied alien children (UAC) after they have crossed the border into the United States at the South Texas border.

Photographer: (MANANAMEN)

passenger processing efforts, CBP is redoubling efforts to incorporate biometric exit capabilities into our comprehensive entry/exit system.

• Refining Border
Management – CBP
works in a dynamic air,
land, and sea border
environment that
requires constant
adaptation to respond
to emerging threats and
changing conditions.
Recent increases in the

number of unaccompanied alien children and Family Unit Aliens reflect the challenge CBP faces along the southwest border. CBP utilizes a risk-based approach to securing and managing the border between the ports of entry; this method requires resource allocation to the areas with the greatest known flow and associated risk. CBP conducts periodic assessments to ensure appropriate resources are applied in the areas where needed. Accordingly, CBP is developing a methodology known as the Personnel Requirements Determination, to identify the optimal Border Patrol agent staffing level to support this risk-based approach to border management. With the strategy and people in place, CBP recognizes the need for relevant performance measures to verify the effectiveness of our operations and assets. However, due to the sheer size of the air, land, and sea borders, and the motivation of individuals to illegally enter the United States, challenges still exist to measure our success. Furthermore, as border security operations become increasingly integrated, the ability to quantify individual contributions to shared outcomes becomes increasingly complex. CBP will continue to collaborate with internal and external partners to enhance current metrics and develop new metrics that provide meaningful outcomefocused measurements of illegal activity, trends, and effectiveness.

Key Partnerships/Stakeholders

Interagency		
Partner	Description	
Intelligence Community:	Communication and collaboration with these agencies assists in preventing and curtailing illegal cross-border trafficking and facilitates interdiction. Additionally, it enhances DHS's situational awareness of terrorist activities and criminal threats.	
FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force	CBP has [5] (Task Force Officers (TFOs) assigned to the [6] (7)(E) throughout the United States who play a critical role in support of the nation's law enforcement efforts to investigate and mitigate national security threats by performing a variety of duties in support of the counterterrorism (CT), counter intelligence (CI), and counter proliferation missions.	
Federal Government Partners:	This list provides a small sample of the federal government partners with whom CBP works. CPB enforces more than 400 laws at the border for more than 60 Federal agencies. CBP and many of its federal partners have a shared vision of protecting the Homeland through an active, layered structure, enabled by a "whole of government" approach to detect, deter, and defeat threat to the United States.	

Stakeholder Groups and Federal Advisory Committees (FACA)		
Partner	Description	
State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Partners (Government): • State governments • City and County governments (including Sheriffs' Departments) • Tribal governments • Territorial governments	CBP coordinates and collaborates with city government officials to inform them on CBP operations that may impact their communities. Additionally, CBP works with government officials to ensure appropriate facilities and infrastructure is in place for CBP to fulfill its mission efficiently and effectively.	
State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Partners (Associations): National Association of Governors Hispanic American Police Officer Command Association International Association of Chiefs of Police Major County Sheriff's Association	This list provides a small sample of the associations with whom CBP works. CBP works with various Sheriffs' Departments, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies nationwide to prevent terrorism and enhance security, to provide law enforcement support and/or assistance as needed, and to provide investigative and intelligence information on subjects apprehended to determined lawful status of entry into the United States.	

Stakeholder Groups and Federal Advisory Committees (FACA)			
Partner	Description		
Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)	This list is a small sample of the NGOs with		
For example:	whom CBP engages. These partnerships ensure		
 Northern Border Coalition and affiliated 	consistent constructive dialogue with civil		
organizations / Southern Border	society stakeholders regarding issues of		
Communities and affiliated	concern and improves transparency and fosters		
organizations	trust in CBP's policy-making and operations.		
 American Immigration Council 			
Border Action Network			
 National Immigration Forum 			
 Women's Refugee Commission 			

Industry / Public-Private / Academia		
Partner Name	Description	
Travel Industry:	This list provides a small sample of the travel industry stakeholders which whom CBP engages. Regular communication and collaboration with these organization ensures bi-directional education and access to information from subject matter experts in the industry.	
User Fee Advisory Committee (UFAC) Trade Industry:	This list provides a small sample of the trade	
 Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (COAC) American Association of Importers and Exporters (AAEI) National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) 	industry stakeholders with whom CBP engages. Regular communication and collaboration with these organization ensures bi-directional education and access to information from subject matter experts in the industry.	
 National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America U.S. Chamber of Commerce 		

International Engagements		
Partner	Description	
International Partners:	This list provides a small sample of the	
Mexican Government	international partners with whom CBP	
Canadian Government	engages. CBP works regularly with	
World Customs Organization	international governments and organizations to	
B5 Countries- Australia, New Zealand,	partner and assist in the execution of CBP's	
United Kingdom, and Canada	missions as well as those of our international	
<i>g</i> ,	partners.	

Organized Labor / Advocacy Groups		
Partner	Description	
Unions:	CBP recognizes that participation of	
 National Treasury Employee Union 	employees, through their elected	
(NTEU)	representative, in the formulation and	
 National Border Patrol Council (NBPC) 	implementation of policies and practices	
	affecting the conditions of their employment	
	can contribute to increased organizational	
	performance. As a result, CBP is committed to	
	developing and maintaining a constructive	
	relationship supportive of the employees and	
	the mission they fulfill.	

Legislative Agenda

- <u>Hiring Flexibilities</u> CBP is seeking additional recruitment, retention, and relocation incentives and flexibilities that would enhance our ability to hire and maintain critical staffing levels in remote and hard-to-fill locations. (Proposals have not yet undergone interagency review or OMB clearance)
- User Fees -
 - O CBP is proposing a \$2.00 increase to the air and sea passenger user fees required by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA) with proportional increases to the other user fee categories and proportionate increases to those fees' annual cap amounts. The legislation also includes authority to increase fees annually, as needed, to adjust them for inflation. (FY 2017 President's Budget)
 - o CBP is proposing a \$2.00 increase to Immigration Inspection User Fee charged to commercial air and sea passengers. (FY 2017 President's Budget)
 - Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS) Fee This is a new program to collect biographic and travel-related information from travelers before their travel to the United States. This program complements the existing visa application process. The system was developed for non-immigrant travelers from China who are issued 10year, multiple entry B1, B2, or B1/B2 visas for business and tourism. CBP proposes a user fee to fund the costs of establishing and administering the system. (FY 2017 President's Budget)
- <u>Air and Marine Operations (AMO) Pay Reform</u>- CBP is providing technical assistance in the House and Senate which will transfer AMO agents from the current overtime system to Law Enforcement Availability Pay or LEAP.
- Expand Preclearance DHS currently has Preclearance agreements with 15 airports in six countries, and is planning a significant expansion of the program to allow for preclearance of 33% of all travelers to the United States by 2021. As part of that expansion, DHS and Canada issued a joint statement in March 2016 agreeing in principle to expand preclearance to four new locations in Canada, including two rail locations. To accommodate these plans, and to ensure that rail preclearance operations

are eligible for reimbursement to the same extent as CBP's air preclearance operations, CBP is seeking authority to obtain reimbursement for the provision of immigration inspection services from railroad companies by extending reimbursement authority to all modes of transportation. Current law (section 286(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(i)) authorizes such reimbursement only from airport and seaport authorities. (Proposal has not yet undergone interagency review or OMB clearance)

• Anti-Border Corruption Act (ABCA) of 2010 - The ABCA mandates that candidates for frontline positions be required to undergo a polygraph examination as part of the preemployment process. Congress maintains an interest in CBP's implementation of the ABCA and may wish to refine the Act in FY 2017 upon CBP's reporting of effectiveness. Concepts include: providing the Commissioner with the authority to waive the polygraph for Department of Defense and federal law enforcement officers who hold a current security clearance, a current Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI), and have at least three years of service in good standing; providing the Commissioner the authority to waive the polygraph for a veteran or federal law enforcement officer who has cleared and is current with a polygraph administered by a federally certified polygraph examiner; to enable OPM to create a Polygraph Examiner Position that provides for Law Enforcement Coverage and a 4-year degree requirement as defined by the National Center for Credibility Assessment; and, to make CBP exempt from any Title 5, USC, Part II issues related to the implementation of the Act. (Proposals have not yet undergone interagency review or OMB clearance)

Government Accountability Office / Office of the Inspector General Audits

GAO Audits			
Title	Report	Description	Final Report
	Number		Due
DHS's Biometric Exit		To review the progress DHS has	10/31/2016
System and Overstays		made in developing and	
		implementing a biometric exit	
		system and the resources DHS has	
		expended on these efforts; and, how	
		DHS has used the data from various	
		data systems to calculate, report,	
		and address potential overstays.	

GAO Audits			
Title	Report Number	Description	Final Report Due
Border Patrol's Layered		To determine the effectiveness of	TBD
Security Strategy		interior checkpoints, including data	
		integrity, quality, and performance	
		measures; Review policies	
		determining the operation of interior	
		checkpoints, including policies	
		pertaining to the use of such	
		checkpoints in inclement weather;	
		Determine the economic and	
		security risks faced by border	
		residents, ranchers, and other	
		business owners as a result of the	
		layered security strategy; Review	
		the effectiveness of forward	
		operating bases in proximity to the	
		international land and maritime	
		borders of the United States; and, Review the effectiveness of	
		interdiction efforts in close	
		proximity to the international land	
		and maritime borders of the United	
		States, including the number of	
		apprehensions and seizures of illicit	
		drugs or other contraband.	
Southwest Border		GAO will evaluate the	TBD
Technology Plan		implementation of DHS's	
		Southwest Border Technology Plan.	
		GAO's objectives are to review the	
		extent CBP has deployed	
		technologies under its Southwest	
		Border Technology Plan and how	
		DHS and CBP manage and oversee	
		the Plan; and, review how the	
		Border Patrol is using these	
		technology programs and the extent	
		the programs meet operational and	
		performance requirements.	

GAO Audits			
Title	Report	Description	Final Report
	Number	_	Due
Arizona Border	GAO-14-	GAO initiated this review in	March 2014
Surveillance Technology	165SU/GAO-	September 2012. The	
Plan: Additional Actions	14-368	objectives/key questions for this	
Needed to Strengthen	(public)	review were to determine how DHS	
Management and Assess		strengthened plans and cost	
Effectiveness		estimates for its border surveillance	
		technology; to what extent do DHS'	
		plans address SBInet performance	
		issues, and how does DHS plan to	
		assess the performance of newly	
		deployed technologies; and to what	
		extent has DHS implemented	
		controls to monitor acquisition,	
		deployment, and implementation of	
		border surveillance technologies	
		under its plan? GAO issued a final	
		report in March 2014. The report	
		contained six recommendations,	
		four with which CBP concurred	
		(Recommendations 1, 3, 5, and 6)	
		and two with which it non-	
		concurred (Recommendations 2 and	
		4).	

OIG Audits				
Title	Report	Description	Final Report	
	Number		Due	
Review of Customs and		To conduct ongoing unannounced spot	TBD	
Border Protection and		inspections of DHS and contract		
Immigration and Customs		detention facilities to monitor DHS		
Enforcement Conditions		compliance with health, safety, and		
of Detention		civil rights standards outlined in CBP's		
		National Standards on Transport,		
		Escort, Detention, and Search, and		
		ICE's Performance-Based National		
		Detention Standards.		

OIG Audits				
Title	Report Number	Description	Final Report Due	
U.S. Treasury OIG review of CBP's Revenue Functions		Audit is pending official notification. At this time the Treasury OIG has requested information in the following areas: collection of antidumping and countervailing duties; assessment, collection, and mitigation of commercial fines and penalties; use of bonds to secure revenue; policies and procedures for transporting in bond and collecting duties; number and outcome of investigations regarding underpayment of duties; performance measures for protecting revenue; and, training for CBP staff related to collection of duties.	TBD	